

*Expands.* — .92-1.00 inch = 23-25 mm.

*Habitat.* — Cartwright, Man., Mr. E. Firmstone Heath.

Two males and three females are at hand, all of them of Mr. Heath's collecting and three of them very good examples. The relationship is to *ochreipennis*; but the species is smaller, different in color, the lines differ somewhat in course and the enlargement of the ♂ antenna is made up in a different way — a character that must be figured rather than described.

## DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW AMERICAN MOTHS.

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Family COCHLIDIIDÆ.

Genus *SEMYRA* Walker.

*Semyra mariæ*, new species.

Dark blackish brown. Fore wings heavily obscured, without lighter areas, but the terminal portion beyond the line of a more purplish luster. Line faint, fine, bluish, from beyond middle of inner margin, slightly bent inward, running to the costo-subapical mark, which consists of a small dark brown spot, nearly surrounded by a bluish halo. Submedian space basally reddish with a slightly raised dot. Hind wings brown, considerably lighter over disk to base. Expanse, 27 mm.

One ♂, St. Laurent, Maroni River, French Guiana (Wm. Schaus).

Type no. 9132, U. S. National Museum.

Named in honor of Miss Mary Hudson of Plattsburgh, New York.

The species is allied to *S. distincta* Möschl., and I have considered the possibility of its being the male of that species; but none of the species of *Semyra* are sexually dimorphic, so I have decided that it is more probably distinct. The lines are placed as in *distincta*, but the apical part of the marking is obliterated.

Family PYRALIDÆ.

Subfamily PHYCITINÆ.

Genus *MYELOIS* Hübner.

*Myelois glendella*,<sup>v</sup> new species.

Light gray, the lines black except the subbasal blotch which is olivaceous. Wing whitish, thickly dusted with black scales. Inner line broad, straight, distinctly oblique, edged with whitish within; an olivaceous gray half band before it on

inner margin; discal dots conjoined, diffused; outer line slightly bent inward in subcostal and submedian interspaces, slightly dentate, followed by a whitish edge, beyond which is a faint subterminal gray line. Black dots on the termen. Hind wings pale grayish. Expanse, 22 to 23 mm.

Two ♂, Glenwood Springs, Colorado (Dr. Wm. Barnes), one of the specimens in Dr. Barnes's collection.

Type no. 9100, U. S. National Museum.

#### Genus ZOPHODIA Hübner.

##### *Zophodia polingella*, new species.

Similar to *Z. glaucatella* Hulst, but much larger and the outer line more incised. Light gray, whitish on costal half, inner margin between the lines strongly shaded with fuscous to median vein. Lines faint, black, the inner line bent at an angle on median vein, the outer incised subapically, supplemented by a black triangle on costa. Discal dot single, large, sublunate. Hind wing white. Thorax gray with a black posterior band. Expanse, 26 to 32 mm.

One ♂, one ♀, Southern Arizona, April 1-15 (Poling). The ♀ is in the collection of Dr. Barnes.

Type no. 9101, U. S. National Museum.

#### Genus POUJADIA Ragonot.

##### *Poujadia pimella*, new species.

Palpi long, sickle-shaped, obliquely upturned, three times as long as the head. Fore wings with 11 veins, 4 and 5 stalked; hind wings with 7 veins. Fore wings flesh colored, the costa broadly dark gray; gray scales scattered on all the veins; a white ray along median vein, running out on the stalk of veins 4 and 5. Hind wings grayish, fringe pale. Expanse 24 mm.

Two ♂, Babaquivera Mts., Arizona, Pima County (Wm. Barnes). One type is in Dr. Barnes's collection.

Type no. 9102, U. S. National Museum.

#### Genus OLLIA Dyar.

##### *Ollia parvella*, new species.

Costal half of fore wing white with slight darker lines on the veins toward apex. Inner half pale ochreous, shading to gray next to white part. Hind wing whitish. Expanse, 12 mm.

Six ♀, Brownsville, Texas, May 31 to June 9, 1904 (H. S. Barber).

Type no. 9103, U. S. National Museum.

Without the ♂ the generic position is in some doubt, but lies between *Ollia* in which the male antennæ are simple and shortly pectinated, and *Pectinigera* Ragonot (= *Cayuga* Hulst), in which they are modified at base by a scale tuft.